



## Unit Two/ Learn to play



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Class: Ninth Grade

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## Unit Two

### {Learn to Play}

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# Part One: Grammar



## Simple Past

### + Affirmative

#### SUBJECT

I / you / we / they  


---

 he / she / it

+

#### VERB

**lived**

...

### Past Simple

There is only one form of each verb in the past simple tense.\*  
 \*The exception is **TO BE** which has two forms: **was** and **were**.

Past



I **lived** in a small apartment.

Past



He **lived** in a big house.

Past



They **played** football yesterday.

### - Negative

#### SUBJECT

I / you / we / they  


---

 he / she / it

+

#### AUXILIARY

**didn't**

+

#### VERB

**live**

**play**

**watch**

\*The base form of the infinitive = ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live  
**Didn't** tells us it is a negative sentence in the past tense.

+ Affirmative:



You **went** to the concert.

- Negative:



You **didn't go** to the concert.

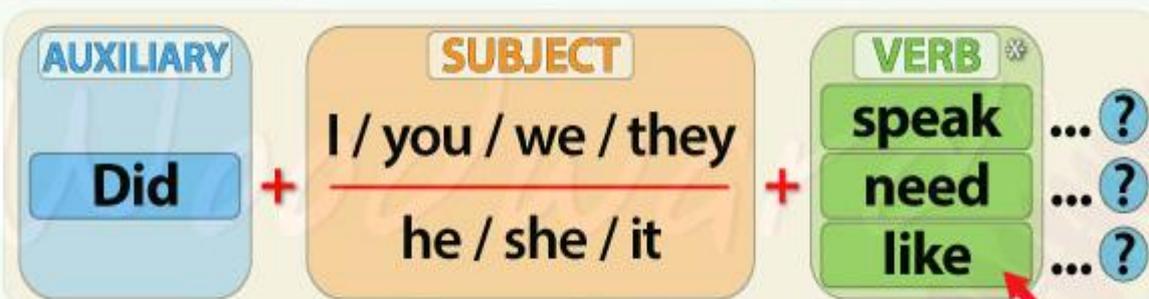
**Didn't** tells us it is a negative sentence in the past tense.



~~went~~ X

We use the base form of the infinitive ... go. = ~~to~~ go

# ? Question



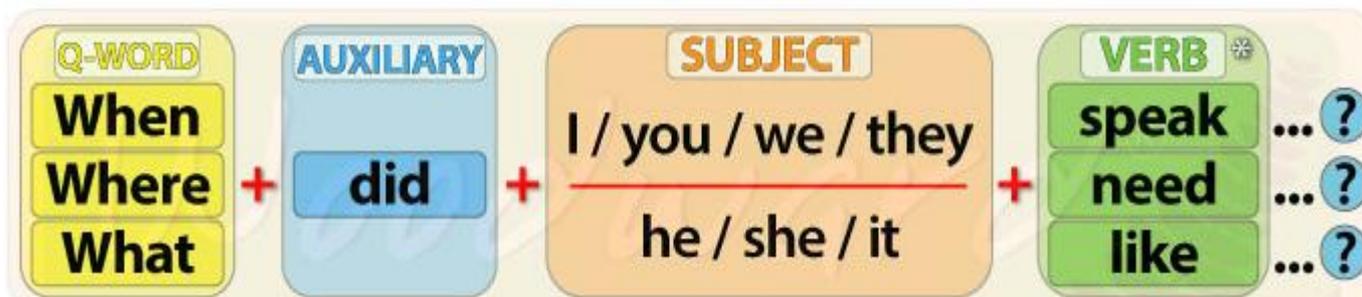
**Present** ? Question:  **Do** I **need** a ticket?

**Past** ? Question:  **Did** I **need** a ticket?

**Present** ? Question:  **Does** she **live** in Japan?

**Past** ? Question:  **Did** she **live** in Japan?

\* The base form of the infinitive = ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live  
Did tells us it is a question in the past simple tense.



? Question:  **When** **did** you **arrive**?

? Question:  **Where** **did** they **go**?

? Question:  **Why** **did** she **leave** early?



## WATCH OUT!

✓ When we ask about the **subject**, we don't use the Past Simple auxiliary **did**:

➤ How many people **came**?      **NOT**      How many people ~~did~~ come?

➤ Who **wanted** a cake?      **NOT**      Who ~~did~~ want a cake?

### Short Answers in the Past Simple Tense

With questions beginning with **DID**, you can often give a short answer.

Look at these questions. What are some possible short answers?

- **Did** you **need** my help?

Yes, I did ... or ... No, I didn't.

- **Did** she **open** the window?

Yes, she did ... or ... No, she didn't.



### Question Words in the Past Simple Tense

With questions, you can also use one of the "question words" such as when, where, why, what, who, which etc. before DID.

Look at these example questions:

- **When did** you **arrive**?

I **arrived** at 8 o'clock.

- **Where did** they **go**?

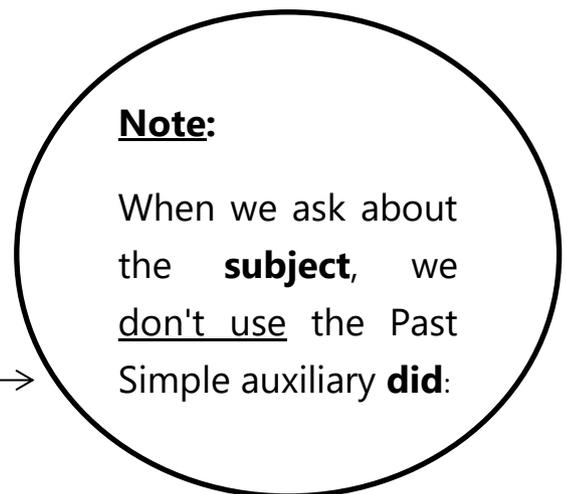
They **went** to the party.

- **Why did** she **leave** early?

Because she **felt** tired.

- **Who sat** at the back of the classroom?

**Ahmad sat** at the back of the classroom.

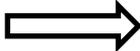


**Who + V.2 + complement?**

## Regular and Irregular verbs in the past tense:

There is only **one** form (**V.2**) of each verb in the past simple tense.

Example:

The past tense of **LIVE** is **LIVED**.  {Regular verbs>>> add **-ed** to the verb}

**LIVED** is used for all subjects including HE, SHE and IT.

- I **lived** ...      You **lived** ...      We **lived** ...      They **lived** ...
- He **lived** ...      She **lived** ...      It **lived** ...

Let's look at some more example sentences using regular verbs in the past simple tense:

- I **played** my guitar yesterday.
- Angela **watched** TV all night.
- Paul **wanted** to go to the museum.

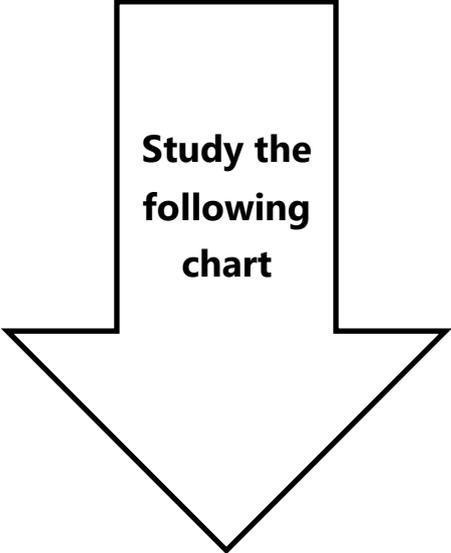
Notice how the final **ED** is pronounced in three different ways:

**/d/**

**/t/**

**/id/**

- **played** ... ends in a **/d/** sound
- **watched** ... ends in a **/t/** sound
- **wanted** ... ends in a **/id/** sound



Study the  
following  
chart

# Pronunciation of ED

**Important!**

**/id/**

T wanted  
D needed

\* **Voiced Sound**  
= uses the vocal cords and they produce a vibration or humming sound in the throat.

*(Touch your throat to feel it)*

**/t/**

P helped  
K looked  
F sniffed  
GH laughed  
SH washed  
CH watched  
SS kissed  
C danced  
X fixed

**VOICELESS**

**/d/**

L called  
N cleaned  
R offered  
G damaged  
V loved  
S used  
Z amazed  
B rubbed  
M claimed

**VOICED \***

Words that end in a vowel sound use the **/d/** pronunciation for ED.  
e.g. -- followed -- enjoyed -- played -- tried -- continued

The pronunciation of words ending in ED depends on the final **consonant sound**. There are three ways to pronounce ED at the end of a word in English:

**/id/ /t/ /d/**

## Spelling Rules for adding ED

Add **ed**

Walk	Walk <b>ed</b>
Talk	Talk <b>ed</b>
Paint	Paint <b>ed</b>
Join	Join <b>ed</b>

If the verb ends with **e** then add **d**

Arrive <b>e</b>	Arrive <b>d</b>
Refuse <b>e</b>	Refuse <b>d</b>
Smile <b>e</b>	Smile <b>d</b>

When there is a **vowel** before **y** add **ed**

Play	Play <b>ed</b>
Obey	Obey <b>ed</b>
Stay	Stay <b>ed</b>
Enjoy	Enjoy <b>ed</b>

When there is a **consonant** before **y**, change **y** to **i** add **ed**

Carry	Carri <b>ed</b>
Fry	Fri <b>ed</b>
Study	Studi <b>ed</b>
Dry	Dri <b>ed</b>

When there is a **cvc**, double the consonant and add **ed**

Stop	Stopp <b>ed</b>
Hop	Hopp <b>ed</b>
Plan	Plann <b>ed</b>
Slip	Slipp <b>ed</b>

# To Be in Simple Past

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE		
I	was	happy.	I	wasn't	sad.
He	was	hungry.	He	wasn't	thirsty.
She	was	a nurse.	She	wasn't	a teacher.
It	was	big.	It	wasn't	small.
			<b>wasn't = was not</b>		
We	were	early.	We	weren't	late.
You	were	at school.	You	weren't	at home.
They	were	quiet.	They	weren't	noisy.
			<b>weren't = were not</b>		

QUESTIONS		
<b>+</b> Affirmative	They <b>were</b> happy.	She <b>was</b> rich.
<b>?</b> Question	<b>Were</b> they happy?	<b>Was</b> she rich?
Short Answer	Yes, they were / No, they weren't	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

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## Use & Time Expressions of Simple Past:

**Use:** we use the Past Simple to talk about things that started and finished in the past.

### Time expressions:

yesterday,

last (night/ week/Monday....)

when I was six,

(two weeks) ago,

in 2010,

one day



# It's time to practice!

## EX1: write the correct answer.

1. Peter..... **(eat)** noodles yesterday
2. She..... **(not, cook)** dinner yesterday
3. I..... **(go)** to the zoo with mom last week
4. I.....**(not, like)** watching cartoon yesterday
5. What.....you..... **(drink)** yesterday?
6. We ..... **(walk)** to school last Monday
7. This rabbit ..... **(run)** very slowly yesterday
8. My sisters ..... **(not, sleep)** at home yesterday
9. ....you..... **(listen)** to music last Sunday?
10. I and my dad ..... **(play)** chess last Friday
11. They ..... **(talk)** too much in the class yesterday
12. Where.....they..... **(go)** last Summer holiday?
13. I ..... **(send)** an email to my sister last month
14. Marry ..... **(study)** very hard last year
15. I ..... **(not, have)** a birthday party last year
16. Why .....Helen.....**(cry)** in her class yesterday?
17. Linda..... **(sing)** a good song yesterday
18. I ..... **(ride)** a horse with dad last month

**EX2: put the verb into the Simple Past then make questions using the given question words.**

1 Yesterday Jack and his family visited (visit)<sup>1</sup> his grandparents.

When **DID** Jack and his family VISIT his grandparents?

2 His mother \_\_\_\_\_ (help)<sup>2</sup> his grandmother with the housework.

**Who** HELPED his grandmother?

3 His father \_\_\_\_\_ (clean)<sup>3</sup> the windows.

What \_\_\_\_\_ his father \_\_\_\_\_?

4 Jack and his brother \_\_\_\_\_ (watch)<sup>4</sup> an action film on television.

What \_\_\_\_\_ Jack and his brother \_\_\_\_\_ on television?

5 Later they \_\_\_\_\_ (play)<sup>5</sup> outside in the garden.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ later?

6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (try)<sup>6</sup> to climb the tree.

**Who** \_\_\_\_\_ to climb the tree?

7 They \_\_\_\_\_ (stay)<sup>7</sup> there all afternoon.

How long \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ there?

8 His mother \_\_\_\_\_ (call)<sup>8</sup> them because it was time to go home.

Why \_\_\_\_\_ his mother \_\_\_\_\_ them?

9 They \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive)<sup>9</sup> home at 8 o'clock.

When \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ home?

10 Father \_\_\_\_\_ (stop)<sup>10</sup> the car in front of the house.

**Who** \_\_\_\_\_ the car in front of the house?

**EX3: write the words in the correct columns.**

played	ended	picked	handed	walked
helped	filled	looked	hugged	fade
yelled	needed	listed	called	watched

**/d/****/t/****/id/**

# Used to

used to + verb = past habit

I **used to** **drink** coffee  
every morning

= I had a habit of  
drinking coffee in the  
morning *in the past*  
but *do not do this*  
*anymore now*



**When I was a little child...**

I **used to** play in the park.  
I **used to** watch cartoons.  
I **used to** read comics.



## Used To/Form:

### Affirmative

Subject	Used to	Base verb	Complement.
I/you/we/they/he/she/it	used to	be	happy.

### Negative

Subject	Didn't use to	Base verb	Complement.
I/you/we/they/he/she/it	didn't use to	be	happy.

### Yes/No questions

Did	Subject	Use to	Base verb	Complement?
Did	I/you/we/they/he/she/it	use to	be	happy?

### Short answers:

**Yes**, (I/you/we/they/he/she/it) **did**.

**No**, (I/you/we/they/he/she/it) **didn't**.

### WH- questions

WH-word	Did	Subject	Use to	Base verb	Complement?
When	did	I/you/we/they/he/she/it	use to	be	happy?

### Subject questions

Who	Used to	Base verb	Complement.
Who	used to	be	happy?

# It's time to practice!

**Ex1: make affirmative sentences, negative sentences and questions using {used to}.**

1. I / live in a flat when I was a child. +

---

2. We / go to the beach every summer? ?

---

3. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it. +

---

4. He / not / smoke. -

---

5. I / play tennis when I was at school. +

---

6. She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all. +

---

7. He / play golf every weekend? ?

---

8. They both / have short hair. +

---

**EX2: read and unscramble the questions.**

**1** did / Italy / where / use to / you / live / in / ?

*Where did you use to live in Italy?*

**2** use to / your parents / what / do / did / ?

**3** live / a house / you / did / in / use to / ?

**4** you / did / a musical instrument / play / use to / ?

**5** did / music / you / what / listen to / sort of / use to / ?

**EX3: choose the correct form of the verb.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ skinny when I was young.  
a. used to be    b. used be    c. used to
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ in New Jersey.  
a. used be living    b. used live    c. used to live
3. Lisa speaks English now, but she \_\_\_\_\_ it when she was young.  
a. didn't used to speak    b. not used to speak    c. didn't use to speak
4. People \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio more in the old days.  
a. used to listening    b. used listen    c. used to listen
5. Can you believe that Grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ tennis when he was young?  
a. used to play    b. used play    c. used to be playing
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ much years ago, but now I read every day.  
a. didn't used to read    b. didn't use to read    c. used to not reading
7. My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot when we were young.  
a. used to fought    b. used to be fighting    c. used to fight
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ in Santa Claus when I was little.  
a. used to believe    b. use to believe    c. used believe
9. My father \_\_\_\_\_ a mile to school every day when he was a boy.  
a. used to walk    b. used walk    c. used to walking
10. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ me a bedtime story every night.  
a. used read    b. used to read    c. used to reading



## Common Irregular Verbs

Verb 1 (infinitive)	Verb 2 (simple past)	Verb 3 (past participle)	Verb 1 (infinitive)	Verb 2 (simple past)	Verb 3 (past participle)
become	became	become	lie	lay	lain
begin	began	begun	lose	lost	lost
break	broke	broken	make	made	made
bring	brought	brought	mean	meant	meant
build	built	built	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	pay	paid	paid
choose	chose	chosen	put	put	put
come	came	come	read	read	read
cut	cut	cut	rise	rose	risen
draw	drew	drawn	run	ran	run
drive	drove	driven	say	said	said
fall	fell	fallen	see	saw	seen
feel	felt	felt	send	sent	sent
find	found	found	set	set	set
get	got	got	show	showed	shown
give	gave	given	sit	sat	sat
go	went	gone	speak	spoke	spoken
grow	grew	grown	spend	spent	spent
hear	heard	heard	stand	stood	stood
hold	held	held	take	took	took
keep	kept	kept	tell	told	told
know	knew	known	think	thought	thought
lead	led	led	understand	understood	understood
leave	left	left	wear	wore	worn
let	let	let	write	wrote	written

## Part Two: Vocabulary

**Education:**

SB/pg : 26, 27

WB/pg: 13, 50, 51



Collocation	Arabic meaning
check an exercise/answer	يتحقق من التمرين/ الجواب
compare your answers	قارن اجاباتك
<b>do</b> a project	يقوم بمشروع
<b>do</b> an experiment	يقوم بتجربة
get/have a degree in a subject	الحصول على شهادة في موضوع
hand out a worksheet	توزيع ورقة عمل
pay attention	ينتبه
prepare/revise for exams	التحضير / المراجعة للامتحانات
<b>put up</b> a poster on the wall	ضع ملصقا على الحائط
<b>put up</b> your hand	ارفع يدك
school inspector	مفتش المدرسة
take notes	تدوين الملاحظات
work in pairs/groups	العمل في أزواج / مجموعات

**EX1: complete the sentences with the appropriate words.**

do

put up (X2)

pay attention

degree

prepare

hand out

Compare

experiment

1. Every time you \_\_\_\_\_ **a project**, you learn something new
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **your answers** with a partner.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ some **new pictures** on the living room **wall**.
4. The students should \_\_\_\_\_ **their hands** when they want to ask a question.
5. You should \_\_\_\_\_ in class
6. I don't think the students \_\_\_\_\_ enough **for the English exam**.
7. My father **got** a \_\_\_\_\_ in Chemistry.
8. The teacher asked her to \_\_\_\_\_ **the worksheets**.
9. The students **did** some \_\_\_\_\_ with magnets.

**Do**

an experiment

a project

**Put up**

your hands

a poster/picture

**Remember**



SB/pg: 18

WB/pg:13

## Prepositional Phrase:

A Prepositional Phrase is Prepositional phrases are groups of words containing prepositions.

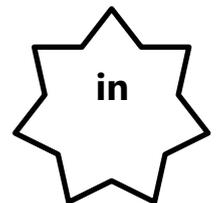
Prepositional Phrase	Arabic meaning
<b>in</b> pairs/groups	في أزواج / مجموعات
degree <b>in</b>	شهادة في
good/bad <b>at</b>	جيد / سيء في
good/bad <b>for</b>	جيد / سيء ل
revise <b>for</b>	يراجع ل
study <b>for</b>	يدرس ل

### EX1: complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. She has a **degree** \_\_\_\_\_ Physics from Amman Arab University.

2. Check your work \_\_\_\_\_ **pairs**.

3. Are you **good** \_\_\_\_\_ solving problems?



4. Crisps are **bad** \_\_\_\_\_ you.

5. I'm really busy because I'm **revising** \_\_\_\_\_ my exams.



6. We're **studying** \_\_\_\_\_ our exams at the moment.

## Sports:

WB/p: 15, 50

SB/p: 22, 26

Word	Arabic meaning
beat (v.)	يهزم
captain (n.)	قائد الفريق
compete (v)	يتنافس
cyclist ( n.)	راكب الدّراجة
Fans (n.)	مُشجّعين
First half (n.)	الشوط الاول
Footballer (n)	لاعب كرة قدم
Goal (n.)	هدف
Lose (v.)	يخسر
National football team (n.)	المنتخب الوطني لكرة القدم
Olympic athlete (n.)	رياضي أولمبي
Organise (v.)	ينظم
Referee (n.)	الحكم
Support (v.)	يشجع/يدعم
Swimmer (n.)	سباح
Take part in something ( <b>idiom</b> )	يشارك
Win (v.)	يفوز
World Cup (n.)	كأس العالم
World record (n.)	الرقم القياسي العالمي

**Ex1: choose the correct word.**

1. I'm not a very strong ( **swim** / **swimmer** ).
2. He scored two ( **goals** / **fans** ) in the second half.
3. He's a big ( **fan** / **support** ) of Real Madrid.
4. She was busy ( **loosing** / **organising** ) the event.
5. They're ( **winning** / **losing** ) 3–1. They feel very sad.
6. Which team do you ( **support** / **referee** )?
7. Barcelona ( **won** / **organised** ) the game 6–0.
8. The 2010 ( **World Cup** / **Olympic athlete** ) was held in South Africa.
9. These children rarely get the chance to ( **support** / **take part** ) in such activities.
10. The team ( **support** / **captain** ) was forced to withdraw from the match due to injury.
11. The team was unable to hold a lead until there was 4:53 remaining in ( **the first half** / **swimmer** ).
12. The ( **compete** / **competition** ) is very strong this time.



## Part Three: Reading Comprehension

➤ Study the following table.

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Host (v.)	to provide the space and other things necessary for a special event.	يستضيف
Host (n.)	a place or organisation that provides space and other necessary things for a special event	مُضيف
Blend (n.)	a mixture of different things or styles	مزيج
Legacy (n.)	something that is the result of events in the past	إرث
Glitz (n.)	the quality of being exciting or attractive	بهرجة
Spectacle (n.)	a public event or show that is exciting to watch	عرض / مشهد
Captivate (v.)	to hold the attention of people	يُسحر/يأسر

➤ Read the text [**QATAR: A SPORTING FIRST**] on pages (20 + 21) in your Students' Book, and answer the following questions:

❖ **Paragraph One: [L: 1 >> L: 12]**

1. What significant milestone did the FIFA World Cup achieve in 2022?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Which country hosted the 2022 FIFA World Cup? \_\_\_\_\_.

3. How many state-of-the-art stadiums were used in the 2022 FIFA World Cup?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What is unique about the design of the Al Bayt Stadium?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Which stadium hosted the final match of the 2022 FIFA World Cup?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Find a word that means (***to provide the space and other things necessary for a special event***). \_\_\_\_\_

7. Find out:

Proper Noun	Simple Past [+]

❖ **Paragraph Two: [L: 13 >> L: 22]**

1. Why was {Qatar 2022} considered different from previous World Cups?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What unique experience did Qatar 2022 promise for players and fans?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

❖ **Paragraph Three: [L: 23 >> L: 30]**

1. What did the organizers encourage fans and players to experience?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Which specific place did the organizers highlight for visitors?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What opportunities did Souq Waqif market offer to visitors?

\_\_\_\_\_.

❖ **Paragraph Four: [L: 31 >> L: 35]**

1. What did Qatar commit itself to regarding the World Cup?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What was the focus of the organisers in using football?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What was the focus of the organisers in using football?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Find a word that means (***something that is the result of events in the past***).

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What does the pronoun (***they***) refer to? \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Find out:

Reflexive Pronoun	Nouns	Simple Past [+]

❖ **Paragraph Five: [L: 36 >> L: 42]**

1. What types of technology were mentioned as being used for improving the tournament?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. How did Qatar 2022 combine different elements to enhance the World Cup experience?

\_\_\_\_\_.

❖ **Paragraph Six: [L: 43 >> L: 50]**

1. What makes the World Cup a truly global spectacle?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. How does the World Cup captivate audiences across continents?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What common element brings millions together during the World Cup?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Find a word that means (**to hold the attention of people**). \_\_\_\_\_

5. What does the pronoun (**it**) refer to? \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Find out:

Adjective	Simple Present [+]

❖ **Paragraph Seven: [L: 51 >> L: 58]**

1. How did nations and fans come together during the World Cup in Qatar?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. How did Qatar welcome people from around the world during the World Cup?

\_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*



*For more Grammar exercises, scan the*

*following barcodes:*



*Simple Past >>>>>>>*



*Used to >>>>*

**Completed by praise of God**